The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Life has a blessing like a prudent friend.—Euripides.

WHOLE NO. 1125. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 34.

Stigma of Child Labor

The United States Bureau of the Census declares that the census of 1930 reveals the employment of 2,145,959 children between the ages of 10 and 17 years of age. Of the total, 1,425,236 were boys and 720,723 girls.

In 1920 there were 2,773,506 children employed, 1,817,704 of whom were boys and 955,802 girls. This is a decrease of 627,547 during the decade.

The fact that the bodies and minds of over two million children are being turned into profits is a disgrace to American institutions and the traditional conception of American Government.

The initial blame rests with employers. They have the authority to determine whom they will employ. Quite generally, they have refused to employ persons over 45 years of age. If they so desired, they could just as generally refuse to employ children.

In the next place, the blame rests with the legislatures of the States. These legislatures have full authority to enact legislation which would prohibit absolutely the employment of children. They refuse to do so.

The State legislatures are also to blame for their refusal to adopt the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. This amendment would confer upon the United States Congress the authority to enact child labor restriction legislation applicable to all the States.

The American Federation of Labor has always favored drastic restrictions on the right of employers to exploit children. Its first convention, in 1881, declared against the employment of children under 14 in any occupation.

When it became apparent that many State legislatures were persistently recreant to their duty and refused to give adequate protection to children, the Federation sponsored the Federal Child Labor Amendment and has continuously supported its adoption. The 1931 convention urged the organized labor movement in each State to oppose the election of every candidate for the State legislature who would not pledge himself to vote for ratification of the amendment.

We have over-eleven million adult workers who are totally unemployed and largely dependent on public and private charity for support.

At the same time, employers, who autocratically control work opportunities, persist in tying over two million children of tender years to their profit-making machinery. By this policy, in addition to stunting the children physically and mentally, they deprive two million adults of their jobs and toss them into the unemployed army.

Child-labor employers, whether corporations or individuals, are a menace to American institutions. Until this activity of theirs is made a crime by law, they should be listed in every community and be made the recipients of justifiable public opprobrium.

Waste of Railroad Funds

Students of the railroad problem have declared many times that a major reason for the financial plight of the railways is the persistent refusal of the executives who manage the roads to prune unnecessary expenses in fields outside the pay of their employes.

This contention has received emphatic approval in a statement by the Interstate Commerce Commission condemning in vigorous terms the serious wastes of which railroad executives are guilty in their intense competition for business.

The Commission's statement was directed against the unnecessary duplication of produce terminals in certain cities with specific reference to the situation in Philadelphia and Buffalo.

In Philadelphia, the Commission pointed out, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Reading Company in 1926 jointly opened a produce terminal costing $3,100,000, and in 1927 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company opened a competitive terminal costing $6,500,000.

"These two produce terminals," the Commission said, "were then being used to half their capacity, and it appeared that either of them would have been adequate alone to serve the needs of the business at Philadelphia."

In Buffalo the executives of the Erie, the Nickel Plate, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania railroads indulged in a similar competitive war which resulted in the construction of unnecessary duplicate terminals costing millions of dollars.

In condemning this waste of funds the Commission said:

"The record shows that in the past decade the railroads have made great strides in improving their service and at the same time operating with greater efficiency and economy. But what they have done in this line has largely followed lines which developed under conditions different from those which now prevail, and it has been characterized by a continual intensifying of their competition.

"At a time when an industry they have new enemies to face, their warfare with each other has grown more bitter, so that economies of operation have been offset in part by competitive waste."

This "competitive waste" in the unnecessary duplication of terminals and other facilities is a large element in the dissipation of the income of the railroads to the point where the executives are driven to borrow hundreds of millions of dollars from the Government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay the interest and principal of the railroad bonds.

Organized labor contends, and the Interstate Commerce Commission declares, that the first thing the railroad executives should do is to put their own houses in order and eliminate the squandering of income collected from the people in passenger and freight rates.

Judicial Bias Against Labor

One of organized labor's grievances against both the courts of the United States and State courts is the clear bias against the rights of the workers frequently expressed in the decisions of the judges.

This bias was recently illustrated by James Wilson, president of the Pattern Markers League of North America, in a radio address in which he stressed the imperative necessity of judicial reform in the attitude of the courts toward the workers.

As an outstanding example of judicial opposition to the inherent rights of labor, Mr. Wilson cited the Bedford Cut Stone case, which came before the United States Supreme Court on the allegation that trade union members had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Although the law was originally enacted to curb the power of business combinations and trusts, the courts, without logic, have interpreted it to include the ordinary methods of trade unions to protect workingmen and women.

In his analysis of the case, Mr. Wilson said:

"A disagreement had arisen over the making of a new contract in the cut stone industry in Indiana which had for some years been organized.

"The employers and the employes had been working amicably under a trade union agreement.

"Upon failure to negotiate a new agreement, the employers arbitrarily set up a company union, discharged the members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union of North America and refused to employ them in their quarries.

"The membership of the Stone Cutters' Union is engaged not only in quarrying the stone, but in fabricating and erecting it on jobs throughout the country.

"As a counter move, the union refused to permit its members to work elsewhere on shipments.

"An injunction was sought and secured against this refusal to work.

"In the decision of the United States Supreme Court the injunction was upheld and thus we have the court of final resort taking the position that men who are refused employment in the initial processes of stone cutting cannot concertedly refuse to work on the finishing process of the identical stone to which they are refused employment in the first instance.

"In a dissenting opinion, three members of the Supreme Court held such an interpretation of the law to approximate involuntary servitude."

The dissenting opinion to which Mr. Wilson refers supports the moral basis of labor's grievance against the bias of the courts, but unfortunately the view expressed in the majority opinion remains the judge-made law of the land. Until it is reversed, organized labor is under the threat of involuntary servitude, which is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States but enforced by judges who on taking office swear on their most sacred honor to uphold that fundamental law of the land.

It is fervently believed that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, enacted during the last session of Congress, will debar Federal judges hereafter from issuing injunctions so destructive of Labor's rights as the one which the Supreme Court approved in the Bedford Cut Stone case.

Necessity for Rigid Immigration Restriction Explained by Flaherty

Secretary of Postal Clerks Federation Says Preservation of Our Institutions and Living Standards Compels Alien Ban —Outlines American Federation of Labor's Immigration Policy.

Washington.—The importance of immigration restriction for the preservation of American institutions and ideals and the necessity of work of the American Federation of Labor in limiting the number of aliens in the United States were emphasized by Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, in a radio address here on "Labor and Immigration."

Mr. Flaherty said that in the latter part of the last century the willingness of European immigrants, accustomed to very small standards of living in their own countries, to work for extremely low wages, "constituted a menace to advance to such reasonably decent conditions and standards as prevailed in the United States."

A. F. of L. Asks Alien Ban in 1891

He pointed out that as early as 1891 the American Federation of Labor faced the situation by instructing the executive council of the Federation to do everything in its power to secure legislation "restricting artificial, stimulated immigration and for the enforcement of prohibition of the landing of all contract and assisted immigration, whether from Europe, Asia or the Canadian provinces, to the end that the level of our civilization shall not be lowered." From that time until the present the A. F. of L. has persistently supported all effective measures to limit the number of immigrants permitted to come to the United States.

In explaining and commending the immigration restriction policy of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Flaherty said, in part:

Literacy Test Endorsed

"The American Federation of Labor at the outset protested at the continuance of an immigration policy which would inevitably break down and destroy the standards and conditions of social life in America.

"It demanded that all aliens, no matter from whence they came, be such as were properly qualified to participate in the responsibilities as well as the privileges of American citizenship.

"It insisted that a literacy test was the least of all the qualifications that might reasonably be required.

"The literacy test which was finally enacted into law provided for the reading of at least 40 words in some language, dialect or tongue by all persons over 16.

"It marked the beginning of restrictive immigration for the United States, and the beginning of the end of a century old policy.

Insists on Naturalization

"In addition to the demand that labor emphasized the necessity for ample legislation to expedite the assimilation of immigrants through naturalization. It thought positive as well as negative action. Labor's belief was that that class of immigrants which has for its sole purpose the securing of advantages and benefits without the duties and responsibilities of 'our citizenship should be discouraged.'

'Quota Law in Operation

"Since 1924, immigration from Europe has been regulated by a rigid quota law. Immigration from countries which faces considered incapable of assimilation into American life is generally restricted in its entirety.

"The present existence of a vast army of unemployed, due to technological unemployment and the prolonged depression, numbering upwards of 11½ million, has eloquently testified to the merit of labor's immigration policy.

"What our problem would have been if the gates had been open during the decade of the 1920's is difficult to estimate.

"The present quota law has, in fact, ended wholesale immigration. From labor's viewpoint there can be no other way this law should ever be altered. Such individual hardships as are imposed through the operation of the law should, and will, be corrected. But American labor will never consent to the 'unlocking' of hordes of unassimilable immigrants upon our country.

Labor's "Tariff Wall"

"The termination of our present depression and the restoration of normal conditions will undoubtedly give rise to a demand for further wholesale immigration. This demand should be disregarded if America is to continue to function as a democracy.

"American business and industry has secured the enactment of tariff legislation, presumably for the purpose of protecting industry from unfair foreign competition.

"Labor's immigration policy is its 'tariff wall.'

"It should be maintained at all costs, for human values must transcend the profit motive. This is a matter of simple justice."

Mr Flaherty's address was the eighth in a series on current labor problems given every Sunday at 1 o'clock Eastern Standard time under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, with the co-operation of the U. S. Works Progress Administration of America, the American Federation of Labor, and the University of Chicago Press, which publishes the addresses in pamphlet form. The addresses are broadcast over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Monthly Relief, $22,448,743; Double That of One Year Ago

Washington. — Relief expenditures through the Nation rose in August to 8 per cent above that for the preceding month and 103 per cent above that of August, 1931, according to reports of 960 agencies in 125 cities of 50,000 or more population, received by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

These agencies expended $22,448,743 in August as compared with $20,758,929 in July and $11,087,793 in August of last year.

The number of meals and night's lodgings provided for homeless and transient persons also increased in August. Reports from 167 agencies in 62 cities listed a total of 960,761 meals provided during the month, a rise of one per cent over July. Night's lodgings totaled 279,416, or an increase of nearly four per cent.

GREEN URGES WORKERS TO SUPPORT CROSSER

A. F. of L. President Says Ohio Representative Has Favored Legislation for Labor and the Masses and Should Be Returned to Congress to Continue His Good Work.

Washington.—The friendly attitude toward labor legislation of Representative Robert Crosser of Cleveland, Ohio, should bring him the complete and enthusiastic support of trade unionists and their friends in his campaign for re-election to the United States Congress, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a letter sent to all organized labor in Crosser's district.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green said, "is deeply interested in the election of a representative in Congress from the Twenty-first Congressional district of Ohio.

"The reason for this is that the present incumbent, Representative Robert Crosser, has proved of incalculable benefit to labor in his support of remedial legislation.

"A desperate effort will be made in the next session of Congress to again reduce the wages of government employes. This will undoubtedly be followed by further reductions in private employment, to incorporate the sales tax in the state taxation system. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that labor support Representative Crosser because their votes will be needed.

"During the first session of the Seventy-second Congress a number of measures were introduced that were most inimical to labor. Representative Crosser voted against them all.

"He voted for the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill, against the sales tax and in favor of Philippine independence, which, when adopted will stop Filipino immigration. He also voted against the motion to abolish Saturday half-holidays for government employes.

"Representative Crosser entered Congress in 1914 and during his entire service he has repeatedly shown his friendliness to legislation in favor of labor and the people.

"We urge all organized labor and its friends to go to the polls election day and vote for Representative Crosser's re-election."

Czechoslovakian Steel Company Puts 12,000 on 40-Hour Week

Prague, Czechoslovakia. — A large Czechoslovakian iron and steel company, the Ceskomoravske-Kolben-Danek, A. S., of Prague introduced the forty-hour week. The eight-hour day is at least in force Monday to Friday, inclusive.

The company now employes 12,000 persons. Because of the decrease in the demand for steel products, the company dismissed about 1,000 during the early part of the year. The management decided to shorten hours to avoid what the necessity of further reduction in the number of employes which it proclaimed the constant decrease in trade would make inevitable.

The municipal city council introduced the forty-hour week in municipal undertakings. This gave work to 10 per cent of the unemployed in the city.

Federal Conciliation Bureau Has 65 Labor Controversies

Washington.—Hugh L. Kerwin, director of the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, reported that there were 21 strikes and 44 controversies before his bureau.

Six of the new disagreements were in connection with the prevailing wage rate in the following Government buildings: Veterans' Hospital, Aspinwall, Pa.; Government Building, Alameda, Calif.; Government Building, Hamilton Field, Calif.; Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N. Y.; Veterans Hospital, Muskogee, Okla.; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Labor's Commissary Fund For Jobless in Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Central Labor Union opened its drive for Organized Labor's Commissary Fund for relief of the unemployed during the coming months.

Last year $10,611 were distributed through the fund in the form of fuel, groceries, meats, rent, meal tickets, medical care and clothing to hundreds of jobless trade unionists, in addition to paying gas, electric and water bills.

The Commissary Fund has no overhead expenses and is carefully administered.

Canadian Jobless Put to Work At 20 Cents Per Day and Keep

Saint John, New Brunswick, Can.—Mr. K. D. Spear, Relief Commissioner, announced on his return from a trip to Ottawa that from 60 to 200 unemployed workers would be given jobs here from November to March improving the airport. The cost will be borne by the Dominion Government, and the work will be done under the supervision of the Department of National Defense.

The men will be housed, clothed, fed and given a cash allowance of 20 cents per day. They will be established in trailer tar camps along disciplined lines, Mr. Spear declared.

Thomas Offers Socialist Plan to End Unemployment

Richmond, Va.—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, gave the remedy offered by his party for the "immediate and permanent repeal of unemployment."

He said his plan would "declare war on unemployment and mobilize all our forces for it."

It would "immediately organize work," he said, "to make over by cooperation the States and the Federal Government idle factories and put the unemployed to work producing for themselves and for change among themselves."

The Socialist leader favors the five-day week and six-hour day.

It would set up unemployment insurance, "not as a substitute for work, but a supplement to it," and in addition to these, it would include complete abolition of child labor, free public employment exchanges, and old-age assistance at 60.

He said under his scheme the permanent cure is "planned production for use, not profit. That, he claimed, is Socialism.

WINNIPEG RAISES LABORERS' WAGES

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Stepping firmly on the general clamor for pay reductions of municipal employes, the Winnipeg City Council increased the pay of city laborers from 40 to 42½ cents an hour.

The increase was sponsored by labor aldermen, who claimed that such workmen did not as a rule get full-time work and received on an average about $60 a month, on which in many cases large families had to be supported.

F. J. PLANT, CANADIAN LABOR OFFICIAL, DIES

Ottawa, Can.—Mr. Francis Joseph Plant, chief of the labor intelligence of the Canadian Department of Labor, and an outstanding authority in the Dominion on labor organization and unions, died here Oct. 24 after a two days' illness.

A native of England, Mr. Plant came to Canada as a boy and settled in London, Ont., where he became an apprentice in the staff of the London Advertiser. He rose steadily in successive positions in the composing room and later manager of the job printing department of that paper.

In 1900 Mr. Plant came to Ottawa at the request of the Government to aid in the formation of a Federal Department of Labor. During his years in the Government service, he brought out many interesting statistical books on the conditions prevailing and reports on the labor organizations of the country and was the first to edit and publish the "Report on Labor Organizations in Canada," a publication now lauded annually in Canada and a valuable publication to his department. He also published the "Labor Gazette" and in this connection became chief of the labor intelligence branch.

During the month Mr. Plant participated in the annual convention at Hamilton of the Trades and Labor Congress, and during his years in Ottawa he had always continued his active connection with the International Typographical Union. He was usually the choice of the government at all labor conventions and frequently was present officially for the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor in the United States.

Mr. Plant is survived by his widow and three sons.

Washington.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was notified of the death in Ottawa of Frank J. Plant, chief of the Labor Intelligence Branch of the Canadian Department of Labor, by a message from Hon. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labor.

In a letter of condolence to Mr. Ward, Secretary Morrison said:

"Your telegram of Oct. 25 was received in which you advise of the passing of Mr. Frank J. Plant, after a brief illness.

"A meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is in progress at headquarters and I will present your message to the attention of the members. The members expressed sincere regret upon the information, and joined in high esteem for his excellent record of service for the interests of the trade union movement.

"Will you kindly convey to Mrs. Plant and the members of his family our deep sympathy, as well as to his associates in the Labor Department."

Minneapolis Printers Provide Benefits for Jobless Members

Minneapolis, Minn.—Typographical Union No. 42 of Minneapolis voted a two per cent assessment on the employed members to aid the members of the organization who are out of work.

A. P. Oberg, chairman of the committee on the out of work fund, reported that the $10,000 fund for the unemployed single members were paid in full and married members $12. The increase in the number of the jobless had compelled reducing the assistance to $10 for single members and $12 for married members. The higher rates will be restored when receipts warrant it.

British Jobless Marchers Demand Means Test Repeal

London, Eng.—Three thousand jobless men and women on their way to London from various parts of England, Scotland and Wales were represented before the London City Council by a committee which demanded free coal and shoes for the unemployed and free milk for their children.

The committee for the jobless caravan said they wanted the city to provide 100 pounds of coal a week for each unemployed family, a pint of free milk a day for each child of unemployed parents, free boots and shoes on demand for all unemployed and their dependents, and a 25 per cent reduction in the rent of all houses. They also demanded that accommodations be provided for their comrades marching toward the city.

The unemployed army demands that Parliament repeal the "means test" law which requires the recipient of unemployment relief to furnish proof that he has no other means of support.

There was no trouble in the towns through which the marchers have passed. In most of the cities local labor organizations provided food and sleeping quarters.

Canadian Minister of Labor Endorses Shorter Work Week

Montreal, Can.—Mr. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labor, advocated shorter working hours to meet increased application of labor-displacing machinery in an address here. A shorter-hour week, he said, was one of the most important moves toward a solution of the problem of the results "of his own intelligence."

Mr. Arcand pointed out that it is the duty of an advanced society to make man the master of the machine, not the slave. He advocated an organized scheme of public works, curtailment of working hours, proper supervision of industry with a view to a higher fair wage, and a greater unity among workmen themselves which would lead to revival of business.

10,900,000 Idle, Green Says; Predicts 13,000,000 by January

SHAW OUTLINES PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENT WORKERS

President of American Federation of Government Employes Includes Pay Restoration, Proper Classification, Legitimate Five-Day Week and Adequate Retirement Annuities in Legislative Demands of New Union.

Washington.—The American Federation of Government Employes stands alone in the American labor movement as the group authorized by that powerful and articulate body of citizens to speak for Federal employes in all departments of the Government," declared John Arthur Shaw, president of that organization, whose first convention is currently held in Washington.

"The organization has been entrusted with a duty and a privilege which it shall use with every means at its command to execute to the best interests of Government workers.

"Our major offensive will be waged against the inadequate and unjust provisions of that piece of legislation so erroneously termed the Economy Act. Its provisions with every ounce of our energy to obtain restoration of pay and benefits of which Federal employes were deprived when the law was passed June 30, last.

"The American Federation of Government Employes, by action of its convention here, pledges its best efforts to the speedy establishment of the five-day week in the Federal service, and by that I mean the five-day week as defined by the American Federation of Labor—an obvious five day week without loss of pay or equivalent privilege.

"We favor the extension of a proper job classification is sorely needed by Government workers. However, we contend that such an extension must be made in harmony with our affiliates, so that employes who are satisfactorily cared for by wage boards will not have their status impaired. Opposition also will be exerted against such enactments as discrimination against married employes which violate the basic principles of classification and personnel administration in general.

"Marital status is not a proper consideration when deciding whether an employe shall be retained or dismissed. As a business proposition, to say nothing of fairness, efficiency can be the only just factor to be weighed.

"Retirement procedure as now provided by existing law is by no means perfect. It will be our purpose to strengthen the provisions of the retirement act, and at the earliest possible moment secure special legislation to extend the scope of the law so as not only to improve retirement annuities but liberalize it to make retirement after a specified period of service and at a lower age than provided at present."

Mr. Shaw headed a delegation of officers and representatives of his organization which appeared before the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor in session in Washington to express gratification for the council's assistance in setting up the new union and pledge complete loyalty to the principles and policies of the A. F. of L.

William Green president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking for the executive council, told the delegates that he council was with the new organization and in every way possible assist its officers in strengthening it.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES ENDORSED BY GREEN

President of A. F. of L. Stresses Importance of Building Up Home Enterprise to Satisfy Community Needs — Skilled Craftsmanship Characterizes Washington Manufactures.

Washington.—The advantages of local industries and the skilled craftsmanship which characterizes industry in the capital of the nation were stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in an address here opening the eighth annual Industrial Exposition sponsored by the Washington Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green said, in part:

"Every American community must be self-supporting in a very large degree. For example, when this city could keep its living costs within reason if it were forced to import from foreign points all articles necessary for local consumption — dairy products, printing, ice cream, manufactured ice, and other essential products needed in everyday community life?

"It is obvious that all commercial products cannot and should not be manufactured in this city. The cost, of course, should be to develop the local manufacturing organization to meet local needs and to protect from other cities such products as cannot be manufactured and produced locally except at higher cost. There are dangers of overspecialization, resulting in the 'one industry' city which must be avoided through proper attention to industrial diversification.

"Here in Washington the principle of balanced industrial development appears to be working out on these lines. Local industries supply a substantial proportion of the food products, building supplies and other goods locally used and consumed.

"The good Book says: 'By their works shall ye know them.' If we apply this rule to Washington I am sure without question that the works of District industries are good; that they have been properly conceived and nurtured, and that they constitute an asset of which our community may well be proud.

"This annual plan of mobilizing local industrial products is worthy of all praise. It gives credit to labor, management and capital which makes it possible. By showing local products it encourages the buying of home products, and I feel sure of marked educational value to young and old by helping them to visualize District occupations and District products and what part they play in the development of the National Capital.

"I would call your attention in particular to the fact that Washington's industries are different from the mass industries of many other cities. Here skilled craftsmanship is more widely required by commercial enterprises whose products are of high quality. In Washington belching smoke stacks and blast furnaces are supplanted by the work-bench of skilled craftsmen, the engraver's instruments, the printer's presses, the wood-worker's implements and the mallet and chisel of the expert worker in granite and marble."

Police Heads Face Movie Quiz On Charge of Illegal Arrest

Milwaukee, Wis.—Chester Miller, business agent, and eight other members of Motion Picture Operators Union, No. 164 secured a ruling from Circuit Judge John J. Gregory authorizing them to adversely examine Police Chief J. G. Laubenheimer and Inspector John Rauschelbach before a court commissioner in a suit of the union men in which $65,000 is asked from police officials and detectives in nine suits charging illegal arrest and imprisonment following explosion of a bomb in the Parkway theatre.

After freeing the operators police later arrested eight men belonging to an outlaw union which operators confessed to using stench bombs in theatres employing regular union operators.

Labor Gets 36 Cents of Each Building Construction Dollar

Washington.—The value of building construction in providing work is shown by the fact that 34.6 cents of every dollar spent in building construction is paid directly in wages to labor engaged on the project, according to information made available by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The figures were obtained in a survey conducted in representative areas throughout the country. The remaining 65.4 cents of the dollar was spent for materials, it was learned from records of contractors relating to the cost of part to the year 1926.

The percentage received by labor was slightly greater in connection with certain non-residential structures, and the percentage of labor and material costs differed considerably in different cities.

In Boston, for example, 41 per cent of the total cost of building operations went directly to labor, while in Dallas, Texas, only 31.4 per cent of the cost went into wages.

In the North, in general, labor was found to receive a larger proportion of the total cost of building operations than in the South.

1932 Unemployment Census Figures Are Delayed

Washington.—Director William L. Austin announced that the 1932 unemployment census figures will be delayed because of the time required to check the returns.

The figures for August 1932, are revised.

October figures are preliminary.

	A. F. of L. Estimate Total Unemployment Number Out of Work	Trade Union Unemployment Per Cent ing Out of Work	Part Time
1930			
April	2,944,000	12.3	
1932			
January	10,304,000	23.1	19
February	10,533,000	23.6	20
March	10,477,000	22.5	20
April	10,046,000	22.8	21
May	10,818,000	22.8	22
June	11,019,000	23.6	21
July	11,429,000	25.4	21
August	11,460,000	25.1	21
September	10,919,000	24.9	22
October		24.0	22